

## The Washington Times

(MORNING, EVENING, AND SUNDAY)

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Subscribers to "The Times" will confer a favor by promptly reporting any discrepancy of collectors, or neglect of duty on the part of carriers. Complaints either by mail or in person will receive prompt attention. The Morning Edition should be delivered to all parts of the city by 6:30 o'clock a. m., including Sunday. The Evening Edition should be in the hands of subscribers not later than 6:30 p. m.

## THE TIMES STILL LEADS.

The circulation of the Star is falling off—The Public Knows Its Friend. The aggregate circulation of the Star last week was 170,477. That of the Times was 213,165, which shows a circulation of 42,688 more than the Star. Whether or not this increase is due to the snarling of fistic dog weekly publications which "some one" has set at the heels of the Times would be difficult to determine, but that is quite a natural inference.

The Times is decidedly the best daily in Washington, and the more advertising it secures the greater will be its circulation. It is possible to fool the public occasionally by insinuations and monkey raw abuse, but when the object of such attacks is really deserving there can be but one result—an increase of popularity.

I. J. Milton Young, cashier of The Washington Times Company, do solemnly swear that the accompanying statement is true and correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

## J. MILTON YOUNG.

Monday, September 16, 1895, 31,611  
Tuesday, September 17, 31,433  
Wednesday, September 18, 31,745  
Thursday, September 19, 31,560  
Friday, September 20, 31,623  
Saturday, September 21, 32,529  
Sunday, September 22, 22,950  
Total for week, 213,165  
\*Born to before this 23d day of September, A. D. 1895.

EDWARD T. THOMPSON,  
Notary Public.

The proposition of The Times to furnish a sixteen-page newspaper, in two editions, morning and evening, for fifty cents a month, is proving exceedingly popular. In addition to this offer subscribers receive a twenty-page Sunday paper, which is not equaled in the city.

For fifty cents a month, or about one and two-thirds cents a day, readers are given the morning and evening editions of The Times on every weekday, and on Sunday are furnished with a mammoth twenty-page paper.

The advantage of publishing a daily newspaper in two parts is greater than many suppose. Throughout the world news events are gathered by the great press associations and distributed twice each day, morning and evening. News papers that publish only one edition must necessarily give readers either morning or evening news that is stale. The Times publishes in its two editions both the morning and evening news and delivers it fresh as soon as gathered at all its many readers.

Before breakfast each morning subscribers are furnished with news, foreign, domestic and local, of the previous night, in its morning edition, and by 5 o'clock in the afternoon, the events which have transpired during the day are laid before readers in the Evening Times. In this way Washington people are given a sixteen-page paper in two editions, for fifty cents a month, and the news they read is always the latest, brightest and best.

Try the Morning and Evening Times for one month and you will not find it necessary to take any other daily newspaper.

## PASTEUR'S DEATH.

The news of the death of Louis Pasteur will touch with more than ordinary regret the majority of civilized mankind. His life and his labors were devoted to the amelioration of the physical welfare of humanity, and he succeeded in relieving flesh of many of the ills to which it is heir and that otherwise befall it.

There may be differences of opinion as to the rank that will be assigned Pasteur as a scientist, but there can be none as to his status as philanthropist and humanitarian. As such he stands unequalled. He labored not for wealth, but to combat disease. He did much to rob hydrophobia of its terrors, and, had he done nothing else, this one achievement would have sufficed to place his name high in the temple of fame.

Not the professional world alone has rendered him homage, but his praises have been sung in every prayer of gratitude for the relief or the cure that his art had wrought.

## TEMPERANCE CAUSE GAINING.

Miss Frances E. Willard, president of the National Women's Christian Temperance Union, who has just returned from Europe, is reported as being surprised at the wonderful progress the cause of temperance has made in the Old World. "It is stated," she says, "that seventy-five per cent. of the French cabinet are teetotalers, and teetotalism is what we did not dare hope for in England and France." There is nothing strange in this transformation of temperance sentiment either in this country or Europe. It is the natural result of business necessities as well as the work of temperance people, and it will grow stronger as time elapses.

The day has gone by when hard-drinking men can successfully compete with sober rivals. It requires a clear brain and the ability to work to do business nowadays, and men who cannot apply themselves to business affairs, or who are incapable of looking forward and correctly forecasting results must sooner or later become bankrupts. Competition is strong and "the survival of the fittest" means the success of the energetic, pushing business men and the down-

fall of those whose brains are stupefied by the use of drink.

The same reason for the non-success of the drinking business man also applies to employer. The first question the shrewd employer asks, is concerning the habits of those who apply for work. He knows that no matter how shiftless an employe may be, if he is addicted to liquor he must be unreliable. Liquor drinking almost invariably destroys the ability to be steadfast and trusty, and for that reason employers generally give preference to sober employees.

Necessity has been a great factor in helping along the temperance cause. Many business men in the habit of drinking have found it necessary to either let liquor alone or go to the wall, and their choice has not been difficult. Employes have also been compelled to stop drinking or remain idle, and in this way thousands of reforms have been made. Also, the generations growing up are subjected to fewer temptations, and Miss Willard need not be surprised because the temperance cause is making wonderful progress.

## CAN TELEGRAPH A PROMISE.

In his efforts to find a way to stop the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight, Gov. Culberson made application to Gov. O'Ferrall for a copy of the Virginia law against prize fighting. In figurative parlance he applied to Satan for feathers to make angels' wings. Prize fighting in Alexandria county, Virginia, is more common than prayer-meetings, if newspaper accounts of both these methods of bringing people together are to be accepted as means of information. Not a week passes without its record of prize fights across the river, and if there is a law to prevent them it is kept hidden within the covers of the Virginia statutes.

But perhaps Gov. O'Ferrall will volunteer to assist Gov. Culberson in his extremity. When the board of trade applied for aid to suppress Alexandria county lawlessness, the Virginia executive tendered them not only his own services but also those of his attorney general. His liberality was so spontaneous and profuse that the committee returned from Richmond with joy and with smiles wrinkling their brain lobes at the pleasure of asking a favor of so munificent an official. But Gov. O'Ferrall's promises to the committee were like the thin air in which they were uttered, and lawlessness in Alexandria county is fully as extensive and dangerous as ever.

Had it not been for the money consideration the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight might have been pulled off in Alexandria county with more surety than it could in Texas. Dozens of more brutal exhibitions can be seen there every month, for the match between our champion boxers will be a test of skill, while the ordinary fighters, such as are seen in Virginia, depend more on their ability to endure punishment than upon science.

Ten to one, however, Gov. O'Ferrall will prosper his endeavor to suppress prize fighting in Alexandria county.

EDWARD T. THOMPSON,  
Notary Public.

## ARREST NOT JUSTIFIED.

The arbitrary arrest of Major Armes for writing an offensive letter to Gen. Schofield, likely to create a commotion in legal circles and possibly stir up a sensation in military life. The right of a general to inject a personal animosity into the duties of Acting Secretary of War, and issue an order for the arrest of a retired army officer, with whom he is unfriendly, will be regarded as questionable even by those who stand high in official rank, especially when the offense is the simple sending of a letter recounting alleged grievances, which, to a broad-minded man would be ridiculous, if not true.

Major Armes may be all that Gen. Schofield claims, but he is not guilty of crime; he has made no threats of violence, and is by virtue of his rank entitled to the consideration accorded other officers. Therefore his arrest cannot be justified. Military law must not be a cloak for official persecution, nor a means to gratify personal spite, and unless developments change the present aspect of this case the arrest of Major Armes falls little short of persecution. To fully understand the situation the reader is referred to the full report of the case published in our news columns.

There is reason to believe that Secretary Lamont will not appoint a court-martial to try Major Armes. His good judgment should not permit him to become a party to the punishment of a man who has committed no offense. The trial of Major Armes, with Gen. Schofield as prosecuting witness, would result in his conviction by any court-martial that could be convened, and for that reason the arbitrary charges against him should not be prosecuted.

## IT PROCLAIMED LIBERTY.

When the old Liberty Bell enters the confines of the District of Columbia next Friday, it ought to have each official and popular reception as befits its historic dignity. It is one of the cherished relics of the Republic's early days and is looked upon with special veneration and affection by the people of the United States.

Its advent at the Capital of the nation whom its music called into life is a proper occasion for such a demonstration on the part of the people of the District and their officials will testify their patriotic regard for the brazen organ. Its sojourn here will be brief for it is on its way, under proper escort, to Atlanta, where it is to be one of the features of the exposition. Let it be welcomed and speeded becomingly.

## THE COMMISSIONERS WILL PROBABLY TAKE ACTION WITH REFERENCE TO THE MATTER AND THE PEOPLE WILL UNDOUBTEDLY SECOND THEIR EFFORTS.

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The Commissioners will probably take action with reference to the matter and the people will undoubtedly second their efforts.

## OPEN YOUR POCKETBOOKS.

The Union Veteran Legion of the District is about to make an effort to secure for Washington the national encampment of the organization in 1896. Its delegates to the Buffalo encampment next month are equipped with a letter of invitation from the Commissioners, the sentiments of which are sure to be seconded by every person resident in this city.

A committee will canvass the city tomorrow for subscriptions to defray the expenses of this Buffalo campaign. As everybody knows there is a good deal of legitimate expense incident to these preliminary undertakings, and, as a rule, the longest pole keeps the persimmon, although Washington has so many advantages to commend it to the consideration of the Union Veteran Legion that it enters the lists with more than ordinary prospects for success.

The gratifying results attending the Grand Army encampment of 1893 are still fresh in the memory of our people and will stimulate them to second by generous contributions the efforts of the delegates in Buffalo. Every dollar thus expended will be profitable, for even should Washington not be selected, its propaganda will give it prominence that may be useful for some future occasion.

There is good reason for the hope, however, that the general tendency of all

large bodies to select Washington as their convention city, will not fail to make itself felt with the veterans. When they come here, they tread historic ground, and all around them are the memories of the great struggle in which they took so prominent a part.

Meanwhile, our people will do well to assist the Buffalo delegation with the shrews of war.

## SALVATION ARMY REVIVAL.

Today the Washington branch of the Salvation Army will celebrate the coming of Brigadier General Evans, commander-in-chief of the Atlantic Coast department of the army, by renewed efforts to secure converts. To many the use of popular songs and the thumping of tambourines seems sacrilegious when connected with the Christian work of reclaiming sinners, but it should be remembered that they are simply methods of attracting attention and that the real work of the army is as sincere and devotional as that of any church.

As a matter of fact it is a question if the Salvation Army is not really more beneficial to humanity than many of our churches. Its field of labor is among the lowly—among people who seldom hear religious service and whose tendencies and inclinations are for evil. It seeks converts from men and women unable to realize their own degradation except through emotional excitement, and it is by stirring the thought with religious fervor that the Salvation Army attempts to reclaim the vicious.

Churches generally have thinking congregations—people who strive to reach a better life through fixed principles and upright conduct. With them the methods of the Salvation Army are not needed, and for that reason church members sometimes fail to appreciate the good work the Army is doing. But church workers will not evangelize the slums and streets, nor will the denizens of those places attend church services. Therefore the Salvation Army and the Mission workers are a necessity if the gospel is to be taught where it is most needed. For that reason let us encourage the efforts of those who work among the lowly.

## CONSERVATIVE RADICALISM.

The prospect that the British House of Lords may be at least partially abolished by the Conservative party in Commons is one of the most curious developments in the slow-going politics of Great Britain, and must excite the attention of politicians the world over. Hitherto the extreme conservatism upon which the Conservative party has been based, and upon an institution as old as the history of Parliament, has been broadened only by the ultra-radicals, and even that small fraction of the Commons has shown signs of timidity when it touched the hem of the garment of a peer.

A speech of the Marquis of Londonderry at a banquet in Ripon Friday night is accepted as a "freer" upon this subject. It suggested a probability that the Conservatives, with their great majority in Commons, may take up this question, and that a bill may be introduced making the Lords partly elective and partly hereditary. Such a reform would preserve something of the traditional character of the House of Peers, and would yet be an act which would meet with the popular applause which the radicals have hoped to earn for themselves.

It is quite evident that the Conservatives are engaged in some crafty scheme to outwit the intensely Liberal element in British politics. To the extent that it has cropped out it involves the suggested reform of the hereditary peerage and some sort of concession to Ireland, which may favor of partial home rule for Ireland.

Of course these advanced propositions are not emanating from the Conservative heart. They are political expedients. They are intended to "dish" the radicals, whose hope lies in the fact that a top-heavy majority of Conservatives would lead to overweening confidence in their future and to consequent blunders of policy. One of the rare spectacles in all modern politics would be the reform of the hereditary branch of Parliament and a measure of independence for Ireland at the hands of the Conservative or Tory party.

The dismantling of the Defender has given Dunraven courage. He wants another race and should have it on the river Styx, with somebody besides an American as contestant.

The freaks of the weather are almost as versatile in showing up their peculiarities as those of a dime museum.

Midst all of Tammany's troubles the eloquence of Bourke Cochran is most felt because of its silence. Can it be that his voice is in mourning?

The man who tries to feather his nest and fails is said to be down on his luck.

It is rumored that McKinley is making some very long speeches that are extremely short of ideas.

It probably will not surprise President Cleveland, on his return from Buzzard's Bay, to learn that the "peep" still live.

Whenever a man talks of employing a girl typewriter his wife is generally about to make a visit to her mother.

Because some people live with lead in their brains is nothing compared to the astonishing fact that there are those who exist without any brains whatever—judging from their conduct.

About the only light we get on the silver question, now that the craze has died out, comes from moon beams.

The sending of our war ships to the Orient by England looks as if John Bull were going to make trouble in the China coast.

The charming new woman stills, "Do my blouses hang right?" in spite of the fact that they are bifurcated and bag at the knee.

## Character on the Wheel.

Each man retains the peculiarities of his gait on a bicycle to a certain extent. One man, for instance, who limps a little in walking, does not alter in his gait when he is on a wheel. Another, who is a little lame, emphasizes one stroke more than another. A second, who moves with long strides when his feet are on terra firma, simply translates this motion to meet the new environment when he goes out for a ride. A third, being a brisk, energetic little person, always walking rapidly, keeps his legs going a relative speed on his safety and couldn't stroll along if he tried—Exchange.

## Irish Headquarters at New York.

Chicago, Sept. 28.—Before leaving this morning for a flying visit to Nebraska, John P. Sutton, of New York, general secretary of the newly-formed Irish National Alliance, announced that the national headquarters of the organization would be established next week at 51 West Thirtieth street, New York city.

Look for King's Palace Great Fall Opening announcement in Monday's Times.

## ARMES' TRIAL BY COURT

Continued from First Page.

ley promptly granted the writ of habeas corpus and discharged it by its return to Col. Closson, commandant at the Washington barracks. In a short while the return was made by Capt. Comings and was to the effect that Major Armes was by virtue of an order of the Secretary of War, which orders stated no cause for the detention.

On hearing the return, Judge Bradley directed that the formal hearing on petition be had next Saturday morning at 10 o'clock, and that in the meanwhile Major Armes should be discharged from custody subject to the further orders of the court.

Judge Bradley intimated that Major Armes could have secured bail in any amount. A friend of his, Mr. E. L. McClelland, was in attendance at the court when Major Armes and Capt. Comings arrived.

## THERE WILL BE A HOT FIGHT.

Judge Bradley, in his remarks on the case, raised the point of doubt as to the prerogative of the military to arrest a citizen, whose relation to the government was that of a civilian character. It can be inferred therefore that there will be a hot fight when the case comes up on Saturday next.

Secretary of War Lamont must either repudiate the action of his local officers, or show good cause and legal authority for the arrest of Major Armes on the simple instructions to officers of the Army, without cause being specified.

Although the writ was directed to Col. Closson he was absent when the paper arrived, but service was acknowledged by Capt. Comings, and he made the trip with Major Armes to the court house.

There was evidently a funny discussion of an affair between Major Armes and his captain guard as they came along. Major Armes was in an excellent humor and was smoking what had the odor of a 25-cent cigar. He wore the air of a man who believed that he had the Secretary of War, acting or otherwise, in a hole out of which the only way to get was by the process of crawling.

## WAR DEPARTMENT.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Washington D. C., September 27, 1895.  
To the Commanding Officer, Washington Barracks, Washington, D. C.  
Sir: By direction of the Acting Secretary of War you will arrest Capt. George A. Armes, U. S. A., retired, and hold him in close arrest, under guard, if necessary, at Washington Barracks, until further orders. Respectfully,  
(Signed) THOMAS M. VINCENT,  
Assistant Adjutant General.

## GEN. SCHOFIELD'S COMMENT.

After his discharge Maj. Armes was of course congratulated by his friends. He took dinner down town and repaired thereafter to the office of his attorneys, where he had a long conference, presumably on the subject of his defense.

Gen. Schofield was called on by The Times after the release of Maj. Armes, and was asked what he had to say about the present aspect of the proceeding. Gen. Schofield said that he preferred not to discuss the matter.

He said that the United States court had the right to grant such a writ, and he had confidence in the learning and ability of the judge. He insisted that the case was one in which the Secretary of War had ample jurisdiction and power to act.

Gen. Schofield was evidently prepared for the argument of the defense that the Secretary of War, or rather the military arm, had no right to interfere with a citizen like Armes, a retired officer, and to make him amenable for a personal offense towards a superior officer.

Gen. Schofield said that there were some differences in the relations of Maj. Armes to the military control and that of any private citizen or officer or enlisted man, but that the most serious one of the exceptions. Gen. Schofield said with positiveness and with some air of command that he would have had arrested any man or officer who would have written such a letter.

He was asked if the next step would not be the ordering of a court-martial. To this he replied that he could not answer. He simply said the record so far as made up to the Secretary of War and that further proceedings were to be obtained from that office.

## UNTIL LAMONT RETURNS.

The judge advocate general was asked if he had received any instruction as to the court-martial and he said that he got his instructions from the adjutant general. There was no sign of a court-martial there; the case will probably take a test until Secretary Lamont returns.

It is obligatory that the charges be filed within eight days after the arrest and the accused must be brought to trial within ten days after the filing of the charges. In case no charges are made by the end of the eighth day, the case will be dropped. The time in which he should have been brought to trial. This latter process of filing no charges and holding the prisoner as a sentence regarded as sufficient punishment.

Gen. Schofield was asked in view of the fact of the release of the prisoner from the military control of the military control of the prisoner. He said promptly that Major Armes was still under arrest by the military authorities pending the settlement of the question raised by the defense.

MAJOR ARMES' DEFENSE.  
If Major Armes is tried by court-martial at all, it will be, of course, on the offense of writing the letter which is now under consideration. The court will take into consideration the provocation, and its origin appears to be the fact that Gen. Schofield has persecuted Major Armes, one proof of which will be shown in Gen. Schofield's letter to the Secretary of War.

Gen. Schofield went out of his way to collate the evidence of a number of ignorant colored private, who might or might not have been actuated by personal motives in their testimony.

However this may be, it is the fact that Gen. Schofield, while saying that he endeavored to befriend Major Armes in his application for recognition, totally ignored testimony to the contrary.

He based his refusal to consider his claim on the affidavits of certain soldiers who once served under Major Armes in the fight with the Indians at San Juan River and Republican River, in the department of the Missouri.

Major Armes was dismissed from the service after contempt on the testimony principally of Captains Graham and Cox. Of these two men Brevet Brigadier General Palmer is on record as saying, "Graham and Cox were the worst liars I ever knew."

It is a curious fact that the men were charged with the murder of a highwayman, and a murderer.

Brigadier General Penrose said that "Cox was a personal enemy of Major Armes and did not hesitate when opportunity offered to injure him by word or deed." Congressmen Wells, Cason, and Reilly, members of the Forty-fourth Congress, said point blank that Major Armes was "the victim of a conspiracy."

## GATHERING UP THE EVIDENCE.

It is curious also that Gen. Schofield gathered up the evidence of men, who were evidently hostile, from the character of the affidavits, to Major Armes, while there was evidence in his favor that could have been had from intelligent colored men who served under him.

For instance, Major Armes has in his possession an affidavit made by William Richardson, first sergeant of Company L of the Tenth U. S. Cavalry, who served under Captain Armes in the summer of 1891, that Major Armes was "a brave and true soldier, and a good officer."

Richardson swears that he remembers

## A peep at the possibilities.

Quality has supreme sway with us. If need be, profit must pay for the achievement of our ambition. If we've got a hobby it is to make our \$15 grade of suits and top coats marvels for the money. The facts say we have succeeded. A comparison of fabrics—making—fit—fashion—tell-tales of worth—prove 'em deserving rivals of the best \$20 can command in any other store in America, or \$25 at any tailor's. That isn't a penny too strong a parallel to draw. This season we have truly stood upon the shoulders of past excellence and easily reach a higher perfection—giving you a better Suit—a better Overcoat—a bigger money's worth for \$15 than we have ever been able to give before.

THE SUITS are in single and double breasted sacks and three and four button frocks—of correct cut—made up in plain black and blue chevrons and a hundred or more new and nobby patterns—checks—plaids—mottled effects and mixtures—in all-wool chevrons, cassimeres, worsteds, etc.—plain and fancy lined.

THE OVERCOATS are cut Covert length—or longer—so everybody shall have just what they want—They're tans, slates, browns, blacks—all the stylish shades—in leather-cloth—cheviot—melton—vicuna.

There's not a man among you all who can't be fitted. We provide for the "out-of-the-ordinary" sizes just as carefully as for the great army of "regulars." You needn't step a cent beyond the \$15 grade to be well dressed.



SAKS &amp; COMPANY,

Penna. Ave. &amp; 7th St. "Saks' Corner."

distinctly the battles against the Indians on the Saline river about the first of August 1867, when Sergeant Christie was killed and several men and horses wounded. He remembers when Capt. Armes was shot in that encounter, by an Indian with a rifle, in the right hip, while he was giving orders, and when he was carried to the Indian camp. When Armes fell the men rushed up to him to protect him, but he ordered them back to their posts.

Richardson said that by the goodness and bravery of Capt. Armes, the post was saved from massacre. Richardson says that when the Indians endeavored to burn out the place by setting fire to the grass, Capt. Armes had the grass near at hand set on fire and burned out to meet the approaching flames. That Capt. Armes had only about thirty men and fought with desperation and gallantry against odds of several hundred Indians. "I never saw an officer display more bravery even after he had been shot down."

The men fled him, although he was a strict disciplinarian and when two Kansas companies were sent down to the post they at first disliked him, but afterwards learned to respect and obey him cheerfully for his military worth.

It will be clear, then, that Gen. Schofield had at his command the official reports of the battle.

Col. Corbin, who thoroughly investigated the affair, made a report in which he said, speaking of Capt. Armes, "for doing the work and moving the command as he did he deserves great credit and any reward our common superiors may have in store for him."

## GEN. HANCOCK'S LETTER.

Gen. Schofield also had at his command the following autograph letter Armes from Major Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock, major general United States Army, of the date September 2, 1867:

"My dear Captain: I have been much pleased with the spirit and energy shown by you in your recent encounters with the Indians. I expected as much of you from your previous deeds against the Indians and from your good conduct during the rebellion, when I had an opportunity of knowing you as an energetic and gallant soldier. I have recommended you to the general in chief and asked him to confer upon you the brevet rank of lieutenant colonel for the first fight with the Cheyennes. Your gallant and meritorious conduct entitles you to a reward, even if it be brief."

On April 15, 1875, when the bill for the restoration of Armes to his honors was before the House, Gen. Crittenden used this language:

"Capt. Armes was convicted, I say, by the persecution of the Secretary of War, upon the evidence of four men and a woman of bad report. Three of the men were discharged from the public service and sent to the penitentiary. As to the fourth, I know not where he is, but he was of equally bad character. Are we to cast the cloud of odium upon this young officer on the testimony of such characters merely to accommodate the past prejudices of a retired cabinet officer?"

The cabinet officer here referred to is Belknap. After the dismissal of Armes by the testimony of the infamous men, Armes, with his impetuosity, took a hand in the proceedings which were instituted against Belknap and wrote a letter to the St. Louis Times of date March 3, 1876, in which he simply excoriated Belknap.

He accused that former Secretary of War of all manner of crimes and misdemeanors and especially in reference to the rottenness of the sales of post riderships.

For this reason Armes became the deadly enemy of all of Belknap's friends and has pursued him ever since.

Major Armes claims he will have abundant proof that he is the victim of a conspiracy still. If the court-martial takes place, and he is put on the stand he will undoubtedly have a story to tell that will raise up a good deal of unpleasant history that was supposed to have been buried.

## To Be the Clearer Officers.

Clearmakers' Club, No. 110, held a largely attended meeting last evening at No. 737 Seventh street northwest.

The meeting was occupied in the nomination of officers to be voted for at the triennial election of national officers to be held in November next.

The following are the nominations made: President and secretary, S. W. Perkins, Chicago; treasurer, William Jones, Mobile, Ala.; and the following vice presidents, Wm. Hemphill, Denham, Col.; Samuel Gompers, New York; J. J. Murphy, Hamilton, Canada; James Wood, New York; L. A. Boleo, Mass.; Samuel Hanson, Baltimore, Md.; and F. J. Doherty, Washington, D. C.

Times Want Ads. bring Boarders.

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